

he described unless his type can be found in Vienna. He gave the localities Mediterranean Sea and Amboina.

Buccinum bilineatum Gmelin, 1791, was based upon an unlocalized figure in Lister, which has some resemblance to our *peristephes*, but it is not possible to tell whether the markings at shoulder are knobs or color spots, the bilineate pattern is unlike any *peristephes* seen, and spiral sulcation is represented as distinct throughout. It does not seem sufficiently definite for consideration.

Buccinum trifasciatum Gmelin, 1791, refers to a rough, foreshortened engraving of some form of the *S. gibba* group. It had better be given up as inadequately defined.

Buccinum undulatum Gmelin, 1791, rests upon Lister's 996: 61, labeled Barbados. It is a large form which can hardly be anything else than *inflata* Shaw; yet the figure is so poor that it does not seem wise to adopt the name in place of *inflata*, especially as some authors have used the name *C. undulata* for the Mediterranean shell. See Buquoy and Dautzenberg, 1882, Moll. Mar. Roussillon 1: 66, pl. 7, f. 3, 4.

Cassidea sulcosa Bruguière, 1792, probably comprised the preceding as well as some other forms. It has often been used for *S. gibba*, but besides some doubt as to exactly what Bruguière had, the name is later than *gibba*.

Buccinum testudo Solander, of the Portland Catalogue, 1786, which Dall marked "+*Cassis sulcosa*" (Nautilus 34: 98), was based on figures of a very different *Dolium* (*Tonna*), not a *Cassis*. We do not know what Dall intended by the plus sign.

NOTE ON THE TYPE OF *HELIX* (*HELICOGENA*) *GILVUS* FÉRUSSAC

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In July, 1925, I had opportunity to study the type specimen of *Helix gilvus* Fér.¹ in the collection of Férussac types in the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, au Jardin des Plantes, in Paris. Through the courtesy of the Museum authorities I was able to examine this type carefully. It is a unique specimen, perfectly preserved, on its original tablet. As soon as I saw it I realized

¹ *Helix* (*Helicogena*) *gilvus* Férussac, 1821, Tabl. Syst. Fam. Limaçons p. 29, No. 36 (no description or locality). Hist. Nat. Moll. Terr., Fluv., pl. 21 b, f. 1; Expl. Pl. Suppl. 1822, p. ii.

that D'Orbigny had committed an error when he applied the name *H. gilva* Fér.² to our Cuban *Cepolis* from Trinidad and Jagua (an ancient name for Cienfuegos). Our species has the same size and general appearance, but it differs by the weakness or absence of pink coloring or stain on the columella, as well as some other characters, such as the details of banding, the apex or embryonic shell, and the interior of the aperture.

H. gilvus Fér. has a continuous dark chestnut peripheral line, and another, also continuous, subsutural line; the rest of the bands (four at the base and two or three above), are lighter colored, ferruginous, and interrupted, like species of the group of *Cepolis varians*, *C. troscheli*, *C. multifasciata* and others. The apex has a corneous, somewhat purplish tint under the lens, and the interior of the shell is also somewhat violaceous pinkish. The surface has a distinctly ribbed sculpture.

Upon observing these characters I was convinced that Férussac's *H. gilvus* is not the Cuban species and that it must be one of the Bahaman group. On looking over the Bahaman species with Dr. Pilsbry, I conclude that it is in all probability identical with *Helix milleri* Pfr., which agrees with Férussac's type better than *H. multifasciata* Weinkl.

The Cuban *Helix gilva* Orb. (nec Férussac) must receive another name, and I propose to call it CEPOLIS PSEUDOGILVA. The name *H. corrugata* Pfr., 1841, cannot be used on account of the prior *Helix corrugata* Gmelin, 1791. The name *H. pallida* Rang MS., in Arango, from "S. Yago de Cuba" (Rang), is equal to *H. fuscolabiata* Poey.

² *Helix gilva* Fér., Orbigny, 1841, Hist. Phys., Polit., Nat. de l'Ile de Cuba, 1: 157, pl. 8, f. 9, 10, 11. D'Orbigny's figures are about 1½ times natural size. His type was the maximum size, 17 mm. diam.; it is more often about 15 mm. The hill "La Vigia" at Trinidad may be accepted as type locality. His figures are good for a common pattern found there.